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PLANNING CONGRESS OPENS MEETING IN VENEZUELA

PA280240 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Third Inter-American Planning Congress opened today in Caraballeda with the attendance of over 600 delegates and representatives of approximately 20 nations.

The opening ceremony was presided over by President Luis Herrera Campins. The congress will adjourn on Friday.

The basic documents of this Inter-American Planning Congress could be summarized as follows: the planning situation of Latin America, submitted by the director of the Latin American Socio-Economic Planning Institute, Jorge Mendez, and possible planning from Latin America's socio-political perspective, submitted by the Venezuelan delegation.

CARTAGENA AGREEMENT BOARD TO MEET IN BOGOTA

PY271727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP)--Authorities from the Bolivian Integration Ministry reported here today that the meeting of the Cartagena Agreement Board which was scheduled to meet in La Paz during the last 2 weeks of November will be held in Bogota, Colombia. A report previously issued by the integration minister, Capt Francisco Mariaca, which had been denied has now been confirmed.

OFFICIAL AT TUNA CONFERENCE DECRIES U.S. FISHING VIOLATIONS

PY271210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 26 Oct (AFP)--The secretary general of the South Pacific Permanent Commission, Miguel Angel Bakula, asserted here today that the presence of five U.S. tuna fishing boats in Ecuadorean waters is a clear-cut act of provocation because they are repeating an offense.

Bakula, who has gone to Washington to participate as an observer in the Inter-American Tuna Conference, said that the commission, which includes Peruvian, Chilean and Ecuadorean representatives, is waiting for an answer to the claim the three countries made regarding the U.S. tuna fishing boats' intrusion into Ecuadorean territorial waters.

Regarding the presence of tuna fishing boats in the Pacific, Bakula explained that these incidents occur repeatedly because the U.S. Government reimburses the tuna fishermen for the amount of the fine imposed for illegal fishing in the Pacific. In view of this situation, the three countries believe it is necessary to adopt a formula that will reject the provocations of pirate ships and protect the Pacific's maritime resources.

The Peruvian ambassador said the commission is studying a program regarding the Nino Current, a maritime area where tuna abound.

MANRIQUE'S THWARTED MEETING WITH PINOCHET EXPLAINED

PY271904 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Juan Jose Cresto has released this statement: "I, the undersigned, was unpleasantly surprised by the thwarted meeting between Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte and the chairman of the Federal Party of Argentina, Francisco Manrique. As a witness and even a sponsor of the invitation, I am obliged to clarify it in view of the existing close relations between fraternal countries.

"On Wednesday 1 October, a luncheon was held at the French Club in Buenos Aires, which was attended by Francisco Manrique; Mario Blanco, journalist of LA NACION; Luis Garasino of television channel 9 and his brother Manuel; Enrique Urraca of AFP; Lopez Recalde of the American Embassy; Enrique Gandasegui, press attache of the Chilean Embassy and the undersigned.

"During the luncheon, Manrique said that he would travel to Chile on vacation within the next few days. The Chilean press attache proposed that Manrique take advantage of his trip to meet President Pinochet and to talk with the Chilean press within the framework of American brotherhood. This proposal motivated a luncheon at the Chilean Embassy, in which Chilean Ambassador Jarpa Reyes reviewed the significant economic progress of his country.

"During a later talk, the Chilean press attache mentioned to the undersigned that he had learned that his proposal had been favorably received, this being proved by the fact that the date and time that President Pinochet would receive Manrique had been set.

"Thus, the circumstances regarding the origin of the initiative and the course followed by the meeting, which unfortunately did not materialize, are now appropriately clarified.

"Everything that happened afterward has been learned by the undersigned through the press. Therefore, everyone should draw his own conclusions." Signed: Juan Jose Cresto, Sarmiento 1547-6C, capital district.

Withdrawal From Party Board Requested

PY271732 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 26 Oct (NA)--Jorge Augusto Carranza Torres, vice president of the Cordoba Federal Party board, today requested the withdrawal of Francisco Manrique from the national party board because of his failure to meet in Santiago with President Augusto Pinochet. Carranza said: "I am deeply sorry and as an Argentine I am humiliated at what happened to Manrique."

Carranza added: "Manrique's ambition is to be prime minister. As a Federal Party member, I am sad and as an Argentine, I am humiliated at what happened to Manrique. But this attitude is nothing new in Manrique. Manrique is repeatedly relying on the same tricks to be appointed interior minister or to another high-ranking ministerial position."

He added: I believe that if he makes a conscientious study of his position, he has no alternative but to resign, thus leaving the path open either for one person or a group to eradicate the personality cult from the party--something to which he is accustomed.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION TO ITALY--Communications Secretary Eduardo Oscar Corrados left for Italy where he will head the Argentine delegation to the meeting of the international satellite telecommunications organization. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Oct 80 PY]

SAO PAULO CARDINAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL OPENING

PY271728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 26 Oct (AFP)--Sao Paulo Cardinal Evaristo Arns stated here today that the political opening process that is being carried out in Brazil by the government headed by President Joao Figueiredo is bringing about some fundamental changes.

In an exclusive interview with the liberal newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, the prelate noted that although we still have not achieved a minimum degree of democracy, there have been fundamental changes which include the relative freedom of the press, political amnesty and an end to illegal arrests. Cardinal Arns said he believes these changes are fundamental to the achievement of peaceful coexistence and to the restoration of the people's trust in the government.

Cardinal Arns expressed his hope that the political opening will continue. He noted: "I believe we are making progress in a peaceful manner without any violence and with the consensus of the people." He added that "there has never been any difficulties between the church and the government, but rather between the government and the people." He noted that everything will be solved when the authorities become determined to solve the problems of the poor.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT ON DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY221735 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 21 Oct (AFP)--Members of a mixed congressional committee today unanimously approved the draft constitutional amendment reestablishing direct elections for the 22 state governors and all the senators.

The draft will be voted on at a plenary meeting of both congressional chambers before 22 November this year and the government believes that it will be approved unanimously by the representatives of the official party and those of the five opposition parties.

URANIUM RESERVES REEVALUATED UPWARD BY 10 PERCENT

PY240115 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] After the latest evaluation of the Lagoa Real deposit located in the State of Bahia, estimates of Brazilian uranium reserves have risen by more than 236,000 tons. This report was released today by (Deodoro Jose Paulo Massurnag), chief of the Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] mineral resources evaluation department, at the third symposium on mineral and energy resources held in Camboriu, Santa Catarina.

He explained that more than half of these reserves have been classified as concluded, deduced resources [reservas medidas e indicadas] while 95,000 tons are classified as estimated resources [recursos inferidos]. These reserves represent an increase of 10 percent over the latest estimates carried out last year.

These deposits are located in Pocos de Caldas, the planalto area and the quadrilateral of mountains in Minas Gerais State; in Figueiras, Parana State; in Amorinopolis, Campos Belos and Rio Preto, Goias State; in Itatiaia, Ceara State; and in Lagoa Real, Bahia State; and in (Nhenhespinhara), Paraiba State.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS PROFITS--Petrobras net profits from January through September of this year reached 23.8 billion cruzeiros. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 p 35 PY]

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION JUSTIFIES BARRING ZALDIVAR'S RETURN

PY272319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 26 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean Government reconfirmed here today that Andres Zaldivar, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], has been forbidden to reenter the country because of several things in his recent public behavior.

Ten days ago the PDC leader was accused by the government of disobeying the officials, the legal order and the new Chilean Constitution, based on recent remarks he made to a Mexican newspaper.

In this regard, the government has released a declaration stating that the measure has been adopted not only because of the remarks attributed to him by the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, but because of a number of his recent actions.

Nothing has been said regarding his other activities, seeking to undermine the validity of the current legal order, refusing to give legitimacy to the government of the armed forces and of the order, and denying recognition to the rule of the Chilean political constitution, the note added, criticizing the different reactions published by the Chilean press during the past few days.

The declaration states that on the night of 11 September, when the new constitution was approved in a plebiscite, President Augusto Pinochet invited those who attacked the elections to give up their position and to recognize the honest results of the elections.

It adds that Zaldivar answered this invitation with this statement: There is no victory, much less a legal victory. I repeat: It was just a great fraud.

The government declaration indicates that on the same occasion, General Pinochet stated that with the plebiscite, it has been demonstrated how democratic Chile really is, a statement which was attacked by Zaldivar in this manner:

Governments with the same characteristics as Chile's have repeated the same words many times. The world knows them well. Of course nobody believes them. In the international order, there is a great loser: Chile. This is because our country has become the laughing-stock of the world during the past few days. We are ashamed that the country has been subjected to this farce, Zaldivar stated.

The government note mentions another question posed by Zaldivar: What is the political effect of the fact that General Pinochet is consolidating himself for a new period?

I don't think anything has been consolidated. The only thing he did was to try to gain a piece of paper to show a title, to show it to the world, and to his people here. He will remain in power for life, and not just until 1989. It is his own decision. And this could lead the country to a very serious polarization, the former finance minister during the government of President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970) said.

After citing many other thoughts and remarks made by Zaldivar, who is in Rome now, the government declaration states:

In light of the remarks we have just published, the people will be able to see that, far from being willing to prevent the legitimate freedom of thought, the government wants to prevent Mr Zaldivar from continuing with his provocations which seek to disrupt the current legal order, deny recognition to the new constitution approved by an overwhelming majority in this country and attack the government of the armed forces and of the order which has been legally established.

POLICEMEN KILLED, INJURED AS STUDENT PROTESTS CONTINUE

PA241305 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--A police officer was stoned to death during a clash with students protesting a recent bus fare increase. Another nine policemen were severely burned when the antiriot car in which they were travelling was destroyed by home-made bombs and Molotov cocktails. Southern Medellin, in which an important public high school where the rioters started is located, is under military control. Approximately 30 university students have been arrested.

During the past few days the students have been protesting the recent bus fare adjustment by throwing rocks at buses and businesses. This resulted in the intervention of the public forces. High school boards of directors and Medellin authorities are studying the violence.

It is expected that an official communique will be issued suspending high school and university classes to prevent new disorders. In the city of Barranquilla, at least 15 vehicles, both state and privately owned, have been damaged by students protesting recent fuel price and bus fare increases.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE IN BOGOTA WITHOUT CASUALTIES

PA271836 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Domingo Latin Commando Unit, a faction of the self-styled National Liberation Army, has been blamed for the terrorist attack on the home of college professor Antonio Nieto Linares in southern Bogota. As was already reported, a sizeable bomb went off in his home late yesterday without causing casualties or heavy damage.

Police also report that another device went off in a downtown spare parts store and caused considerable property damage. A large amount of the guerrilla commando unit's subversive propaganda was found at the bomb site.

TWO MEN DIE, OTHERS WOUNDED IN CONSERVATIVE FACTIONAL DISPUTE

PA271812 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Cali--Trujillo, Valle Department, was under very tight security this morning as ordered by the municipal government following the deaths of two people in incidents which are still under investigation. Initial reports say that Bernardo Antonio Restrepo Valencia and Javier Lucas were killed during a shootout in the center of the city.

Ernesto Giraldo Molina, Arturo (Quiceno) Perez and Jesus Jaramillo Osorio were also seriously wounded and were hospitalized. This incident is part of the intensification of political violence in Trujillo between leaders of the two conservative party factions.

ELN GUERRILLAS LOOT HAMLET, DISTRIBUTE PROPAGANDA

PA250303 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Guerrillas from the National Liberation Army today raided a hamlet in Arauca intendancy. After looting stores and haranguing the townspeople, they fled with weapons and uniforms of policemen stationed there. The guerrillas distributed subversive propaganda to the residents of Nosorro hamlet, but it is not known whether there was an armed clash between them and policemen. Army and police troops are combing an extensive area in search of the guerrillas, which included two women.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON FISHING VIOLATIONS; U.S. BOATS FINED

PA251605 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] National Fishery Director Marcos Zambrano Zambrano has levied fines totaling 32.5 million sucres against three U.S. fishing boats captured by navy patrol boats Tuesday while fishing 100 miles off Santa Elena Peninsula. Zambrano fined the fishing boat Mary $369,000, the Carolina $145,000 and the Cindy Anne $287,000 in accordance with Ecuadorean law which calls for sanctions against any foreign boat caught fishing within Ecuador's 200-mile territorial limit without governmental authority. The three boats had 1,460 tons of catch aboard when they were captured by the navy.

Referring to the holding of the U.S. fishing boats in Ecuadorean jurisdictional waters, Gen Marco Subia, defense minister, reminded the United States that Ecuador is a sovereign state whose laws cannot be violated.

While accompanying President Jaime Roldos at a ceremony in Salinas to celebrate the 32d graduation of Ecuadorean Air Force officers, Subia dismissed the possibility of a revival of the so-called tuna war which marred relations between the two countries several years ago. He said the three tuna boats are in Manta awaiting the imposition of the respective sanctions, which will include the confiscation of their catches. He said the navy has specific instructions from the Defense Ministry to enforce Ecuador's rights within its territorial sea. He added that he hopes there will not be cause for further boat captures and that U.S. boatowners will obtain the proper fishing permits from the Ecuadorean Government on time.

CONADE OFFICIAL NOTES TRADE PACTS WITH EAST EUROPE

PA201848 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Luis Imbanoni, technical director of the National Development Council [CONADE], has revealed that Industry and Commerce Minister Germanico Salgado has negotiated trade agreements with socialist countries in East Europe. He noted that the pacts with the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for the purchase of Ecuadorean bananas and cacao are virtually completed. He also implied that a good portion of our imports for the implementation of certain projects will come from these countries. He also said that he hoped the People's Republic of China will become a good market for our bananas.

During the program "1 Hour," which was aired by Teleamazonas yesterday, Imbanoni said that the export of traditional products such as bananas, coffee and cacao is dropping. He said that measures to correct this include the issuance of tax allowance certificates for exports and the negotiations with socialist countries which are the only ones with which the country has a favorable balance. However, these countries have decreased their purchases because Ecuador has not been importing much from them. He also mentioned the upcoming creation of a foreign trade enterprise which will be in charge of fomenting exports with the participation of the private sector which alone has some experience in this matter.

POLICE ARREST 79 STUDENTS AT GUAYAQUIL DISTURBANCES

PA182022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1938 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 18 Oct (EFE)--Some 79 persons were arrested in Guayaquil as a result of a clash between the police and students who were staging a demonstration in support of the students of the "Huancavilca" School who have been on strike for 2 weeks. Press reports received in Quito today indicated that the incidents occurred on Friday when police forces tried in vain to evacuate the "Huancavilca" school building occupied by the strikers. In view of the police action, students from 4 other schools took to the streets to express support for the strikers but they were dispersed by the police who arrested 79 demonstrators.

SALVADORAN OFFICIAL PRESENTS DRAFT TRADE AGREEMENT

PY211459 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 15

[Text] Alejandro Gomez Videz, vice foreign minister of the Republic of El Salvador, was received yesterday at the Foreign Relations Ministry by Francisco Barreiro Maffiodo, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, with whom he discussed various aspects of the relations between the two countries.

It was learned that the high-ranking Salvadoran official, who is on an official tour through various countries of the Southern Cone, is the bearer of a draft trade agreement. Authorized sources disclosed yesterday that the draft trade agreement, the text of which was delivered to Barreiro Maffiodo yesterday morning, will be analyzed by the National Foreign Trade Council.

In addition to meeting with Barreiro Maffiodo, Vice Minister Gomez Videz made other visits accompanied by Salvadoran Ambassador to Paraguay Salvador Rovira Pleites. Gomez Videz was received yesterday afternoon by Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, with whom he discussed subjects of mutual interest.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE SUSPECT IN SOMOZA KILLING

PY231816 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Julio Eduardo Carbone, who was detained on 17 September after the subversives who perpetrated the attack against Anastasio Somoza threatened him and used his car to flee the scene of the attack, was released yesterday. Argentine citizen Carbone left the investigations Department yesterday morning.

Once in his home, Carbone noted that Investigations Department authorities had told him that he was being held "for investigation on background details." Carbone added that during his arrest, he was able to receive visitors and that he was not held incommunicado. Carbone said that he had been detained at the Investigations Department for 33 days.

'DRAGNET' OPERATIONS RESUME IN ASUNCION

PY271250 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] Combined army and police forces yesterday resumed "dragnet" operations. As of noon yesterday, police and military forces entered houses in the San Vicente and Santa Teresita districts.

It will be recalled that this type of operation began after the death of Anastasio Somoza at the hands of extremists. The operation ended a month after the investigation began and the several control points located at various strategic points within the city were also withdrawn.

Those charged with the operation also stopped vehicles and pedestrians in streets adjacent to Felix Bogado Avenue, asking for identity cards and vehicle documents. The vehicles were inspected thoroughly. Hoods and trunks were inspected by those charged with this new operation.

Some control points were again set up yesterday at some points of the city. Military personnel proceeded with a thorough control check in the neighborhood of Ita Enramada port.

Police spokesmen indicated that the work of the combined forces will continue today and for several days. The sources did not explain how long it would continue.

INVESTIGATIONS CHIEF LINKED TO MELGAREJO-VERON CASE

PY242021 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 27

[Excerpts] Virgilio Rios Alvarenga yesterday morning accused lawyer Mario Milciades Megarejo and Ruben Dario Veron of breaking and entering threats and theft of a check given him by his daughter's godfather, Pastor Coronel, chief of the Investigations Department. Virgilio Rios Alvarenga said at the office of the criminal prosecutor that criminal actions were perpetrated against his wife, Wilfrida Jara de Rios, at their home on the Mariscal Estigarribia Highway in the jurisdiction of the town of San Lorenzo.

Capt Virgilio Rios (ret) was taken to the Investigations Department for questioning in connection with the investigation to identify all those involved in tax stamp forgery to the direct detriment of the Revenue Office. Virgilio's brother, Jorge Anibal Rios, was also detained. Virgilio Rios was relaesed and according to Mario Melgarejo and Veron, the chief of Investigations Department handed over a check for 30,000 guaranies to Rios, "apparently to keep quiet his alleged illegal detention." Virgilio Rios told our reporter at the court: "It is true that I was taken to the Investigations Department for questioning because my brother is being detained there for questioning on alleged criminal actions. The police have carried out their specific missi n. I was interrogated and after fully answering the questions, asked by the chief of the Investigations Department, Pastor Coronel, who is my daughter's godfather, he gave me a 30,000-guarani check for my daughter, and this has nothing to do with the investigation the police are carrying out.

"According to be brief submitted by Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Veron, I appear to the public as having confronted Pastor Coronel, which is not true. In addition, if I have to take some action I am going to personally press charges or at least make a written authorization, but I have not done that."

CONCEPCION BISHOP REPORTS ON PEASANTS ARREST

PY271417 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] The local police of Yvype, San Pedro Department, arrested eight peasants on 23 September, presumably because they were from another area and because some minmeographed papers regarding a meeting with the bishop of Concepcion were found on them. The peasants were then transferred to Asuncion where they have presumably been held at the Police Investigations Department since 13 October.

This was reported by Msgr Anibal Maricevich, bishop of Concepcion, regarding the arrest of the peasants, according to a report of the committee of churches. Those arrested are: Matildo Jara Colman, Rosalino Jara Colman; Romulo Jara Colman; Francisco Jara Colman; Santiago Jara Colman; Juan Montiel; Nicolas Cristaldo and Quintin Cristaldo.

According to the church report, they had been given mimeographed papers containing the anthropological, ecclesiastical and sociological bases for the actions of the base communities. Later, two of the participating peasants, together with five others, left for a place called Yvype (which is located between Jejui and Lima) in order to work together. They were arrested there by the police and then taken to the government delegate's headquarters in San Pedro. The priests who asked why the peasants were being detained at the headquarters were told that they were being detained because of an "evil paper" that was found on them. In addition, the church report continues, they are accused of being communists and of having participated in a subversive meeting, according to the charges made by the delegate's headquarters.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS REPORT ESCALATING SUBVERSION

PY271221 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0410 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Oct (TELAM)--The government has revealed that subversion consisting of terrorist attacks is escalating and that it has arrested 170 leftists in Ayacucho Department. This charge was made by Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, Second Vice President Javier Alva Olandini and Senate President Oscar Trelles. They asserted that terrorists are using dynamite and homemade bombs to destroy lives and institutions.

ANTISUBVERSION BILL FACES MARXIST-APRA OPPOSITION

PY271737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 25 Oct (AFP)--After having tried to stop terrorist acts with pacification statements, President Belaunde Terry's government has decided to punish drastically those responsible for them. The government's purpose in declaring terrorists traitors to the fatherland, according to the draft bill submitted to the senate, is now facing opposition not only from the left Marxism sector, but also from the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA).

In mentioning the subject, Luis Alberto Sanchez, head of the APRA senate bloc, has stated that the terrorist attacks are foreseeable but that they are awkward since they suggest the existence of supporters of a de facto government.

APRA Senator Alfonso Ramos has announced that his party, the main opposition party, will oppose the draft bill since terrorism does not constitute treason to the fatherland, and instead it will propose that it be considered simply terrorism.

Marxist legislators of various sectors, for their part, have unanimously condemned terrorism which they do not consider revolutionary but believe is promoted by the government and the rightist sector. They have also said they will oppose the government's draft bill which has a majority in both chambers. This indicates they will take advantage of the discussion of the project during the municipal elections which will take place on 23 November, in order to recover from their disastrous position resulting from the May general elections.

In this regard, the leftist daily EL DIARIO maintains that the governing right wishes to impose state terrorism and points out that many of the attacks attributed to the Maoist group have been perpetrated by paramilitary and rightist groups. It concluded that the regime wishes to impose terrorism because Ulloa's economic policy, despite its maneuvering capacity, requires a repressive component without which the economic liberalism could not work in Peru.

BRIEFS

MINERAL PRODUCTION PLANS--Lima, 12 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian State Mining Enterprise plans to invest $1.5 billion within the next 5 years. It plans to open up the Tintaya copper field located in Cusco Department, which has a reserve of 10 million tons of oxides. With an investment of $270 million, the plan includes the important Antamina zinc fields which have reserves of approximately 100 million metric tons. The Ilo copper refinery located in the southern part of the country is to be expanded. Since it began operations in 1975, it has produced 600,000 tons of copper cathodes with 99.99 percent purity. The Cerro Verde project, the second stage in the exploitation of sulphur, which will produce 20,000 metric tons a day, is also included in the plans. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 12 Oct 80 PY]

'LARGE QUANTITY' OF OIL TO BE SOLD TO PHILIPPINES

PA250431 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico will sell a large quantity of oil to the Philippines and will participate in the construction of a petrochemical plant there. This was announced by the wife of the president of the Philippines. The exact quantity of oil was not announced, since it remains to be negotiated by the ministers of industry of the two countries.

CANADA TO RECEIVE 50,000 BARRELS OF CRUDE DAILY IN 1981

PA241548 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Mexican industry is seeking a qualitative change and with the help of Canada we can achieve it in the next two decades, said the secretary of patrimony and industrial development of Mexico at the signing of an agreement by which Canada is supplied with 50,000 barrels a day of crude effective early in 1981. The agreement also stipulates that this amount could be increased up to six times in the future. The Mexican officials also revealed that the possibility of building a heavy petroleum refinery in Montreal with an investment of $1 billion Canadian, financed by Mexico and Canada, is being considered.

EARTHQUAKE LEAVES SOME 150,000 HOMELESS SOUTHWEST OF CAPITAL

PA260356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2042 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 25 Oct (EFE)--First aid units left today for villages in the mountains isolated by yesterday's earthquake which shook large sectors of Mexico, as the number of homeless increased. The number of deaths which have been confirmed so far is 45, but that figure could increase if some 150 persons reported missing in rural zones in the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero are confirmed to be dead. According to reports from first aid posts, there are more than 150,000 homeless persons and parts of approximately 240 villages have been destroyed.

Efrain Reyes Martinez, a judge in Huajuapan de Leon, 290 km southwest of Mexico City, told EFE by telephone that 80 percent of the buildings in this city of approximately 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed and that the situation in the village of Huamuxtitlan, some 60 km northwest of this capital, could be worse. According to Judge Reyes Martinez, part of the village has been destroyed, according to bits of information received from military authorities.

He said that the situation Huajuapan is under control following the arrival of medical aid from the federal government. He added that rescue teams have been sent to the surrounding mountains where there are some 300 small villages isolated by Friday's earthquake, which had an intensity of 6.5 on the Richter scale.

Judge Reyes Martinez reported that in the village known as La Huertilla, the church collapsed during mass. Although he did not have full details, there apparently more than 50 injured and two or three dead.

Ruben Figueroa, Guerrero State governor, reported that he was going to fly over the state's mountainous zone, especially along the border with Oaxaca State located to the southwest, to try to determine the extent of the damage. The number of villages in this zone affected by the earthquake is still unknown.

President Jose Lopez Portillo has announced that he will visit Huajuapan de Leon on Saturday afternoon. He postponed a working tour of the states of Jalisco and Nayarit, located northwest of Mexico City. In the meantime, some newspaper estimates based on reports from first aid posts state that 150,000 persons have been left homeless, but the figure has not been officially confirmed.

ROYO, OFFICIALS MEET GUAYMI INDIANS, COMMENT ON LANDS

PA200300 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 32, 38

[Text] Altos de Jesus, Veraguas, (PANAPRESS)--Camilo Ortega, cacique general of Verguas, speaking at a meeting between approximately 800 Guaymi Indians and leaders and President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo, launched a strong attack on politicians of the opposition who are against peasant settlements and who are accusing the Indians of being communists.

Ortega noted the support that the revolutionary process has been giving to the Indian communities throughout the country and denounced "the attitude of those who have never worried about the Indians and are now trying to instigate them into becoming allies of the reaction."

Etanislao Lopez, cacique of San Blas who was a special guest at the meeting, said: "This is not a government of empty words but one of specific actions." He said that as cacique of San Blas, he can talk about the achievements of the Kunas and the autonomy that they enjoy. Lopez asked his Guaymi brothers to support the process.

Several Indian leaders noted that the presence of President Royo in a meeting with such a large number of Guaymies marked an unprecedented event.

President Royo arrived at approximately 1015 from the city of Santiago in a helicopter. He was accompanied by several ministers, including Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez, Finance and Treasury Minister Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, Labor Minister Oyden Ortega and Agriculture Minister Francisco Rodriguez, who told those present about the main problem they had faced: the delineation of the Guaymi territory.

Indian caciques and spokesmen as well as the student representative of Chichicha School agreed that it is necessary to establish territorial borders soon and called for just actions since their aspirations are just.

The president made the closing speech and said that the process has given more attention to the Indians than those governments that every four years went to them only to make promises. Royo noted the social work that has been done in the communities and reiterated his profound respect for the Indians since they "the most authentic Panamanians." He advocated education for the Guaymies and recalled the program through which hundreds of scholarships have been issued to elevate the students. He also mentioned the installations that have been erected for this purpose in the capital and in Chiriqui.

President Royo said that the Indian border will be a reality but noted this will be done little by little. He also said that no more ownership titles will be issued until the territorial border is established.

Royo said that no decree has been signed giving Indian lands to caciques. Royo also urged the Guaymies not to become restricted by the concept of a closed territory because they are Panamanians and must not be considered as museum pieces.

YOUTH GROUP URGES RECOGNITION OF SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARIES

PA241223 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Panamanian Youth Movement has asked the Panamanian Government to recognize the revolutionary organizations of El Salvador as the sole representatives of the people of that Central American nation, who are the victims of repression, torture and murder committed by the military-Christian Democratic junta. The progovernment youth movement also denounced the training being given by the United States to Salvadoran officials in the Panama Canal Zone.

LOCAL UNION OPPOSES PAY SCALE STUDY BY CANAL COMMISSION

PA261349 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Saturnin Mauge, secretary general of Local 900 of the Panama Canal Commission Trade Union, has sent his comments to the commssion executive board on a wage scale study done by the commission's personnel department. Mauge says his union will never accept a scale that is not at least the same as the one in effect on 30 September 1979.

Mauge notes that under the new scale formulated by the U.S. agencies stationed in our country, the commission will just save 2.3 billion balboas from 1 October 1969 to 31 December 1999. Local 900, he said, can't accept the position that workers must finance the firm's operating costs by not receiving this sum. The union thinks tolls should be raised so proper wages can be paid.

CANAL OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INCREASED CANAL OPERATIONS, BACKLOG

PA261744 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 14-A

[Excerpts] Fernando Manfredo, Panamanian assistant administrator of the Canal Commission, told foreign correspondents yesterday that in the first year of joint administration following the new treaties traffic through the canal was heavy and a new cargo record was established.

However, he admitted that these factors have contributed to some extent to the present backlog of 160 ships on both ends of the canal and said the situation could get worse if ships continue to arrive at the present rate.

Manfredo said that in the fiscal year 1 October 1979-30 September 1980 the canal registered an increase of 4 percent in traffic and 9 percent in cargo. Average daily traffic was 37.2 ships or 1.4 percent more than in 1979.

Manfredo said income increased but there was a toll increase to be considered, indicating that income from traffic was 293.5 million balboas in 1979 to 36.4 million balboas this year. This is, therefore, one of the major sources of canal income.

This year the canal handled 167.5 million net tons of freight, exceeding the 154.1 million tons of 1969. Manfredo revealed that the transit of oil, grain to the PRC and coal to Japan is responsible for the 8-percent traffic increase.

Manfredo said the excess of big ships, which require more and better experienced pilots, more deckhands and stronger tugs, as well as the arrival of over 38 ships a day, has caused the backlog, dating back to June.

Manfredo denied that priority or expeditious transit for certain types of cargo is being studied. The canal will continue its policy of transiting ships according to strict order of arrival, but he revealed that at the executive board meeting in New Orleans this month some measures will be taken or a system will be established to expedite transit.

COSTA RICA

FORMER MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOMOZA, EL SALVADOR

PA252206 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Madrid--According to today's issue of the Madrid morning newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, Juan Jose Echeverria, former Costa Rican Interior Minister, has said that Somoza's son may try to reorganize the national guard with black market weapons and invade Nicaragua. He added that the pillar of the clan is Anastasio Somoza's widow, who is now living in the United States with her favorite grandson, El Chiguin, who is regarded as the heir to the family's political tradition.

Referring to his country, Echeverria said that Costa Rica had several scores to settle with Somoza and for that reason did everything possible to make him pay for them. The scores include three invasions of Costa Rican territory.

The former minister said that Costa Rica's attitude toward El Salvador is different because, among other things, the Salvadoran junta includes a Christian Democratic sector.

Echeverria is in Madrid on vacation.

RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE NOT TO BE INVESTIGATED

PA271959 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Arguedas le Franc, the Costa Rican public security minister, has said that no investigations will be conducted on Radio Noticias del Continente as long as there are no specific accusations. He made the statements in view of reports by international news agencies saying that Radio Noticias del Continente is interfering in the internal affairs of certain Latin American countries.

Public Security Ministry officials have analyzed many Radio Noticias del Continente programs and they have found nothing abnormal, he added. If any country has any accusations, let them present a written statement and we will conduct investigations based on those accusations.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE, MAJANO COMMENT ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, BELIZE

PA271336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The political situation in El Salvador is slowly returning to normal, according to statements by Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democratic member of the Salvadoran Government junta. The statements were published today by the Guatemalan newspaper PRENSA LIBRE.

"Citizens are trying to return to their activities after lengthy periods of violence," the Salvadoran Government leader said in answer to questions put to Salvadoran leaders by PRENSA LIBRE.

He said the guerrillas will not be easy to eradicate, but their activities have declined. "The subversives have stopped staging large-scale attacks as they did previously. The guerrillas are now placing bombs at government or private institutions.

"These actions have caused unemployment for many workers, who have, out of practicality, chosen to support the government junta," Napoleon Duarte said.

"Most of the guerrillas are adolescents who are being exploited by international Marxism," Duarte added.

On the same special page on El Salvador, Col Adolfo Majano, a member of the Salvadoran Government junta, was cited by PRENSA LIBRE as saying that the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras is the product of the conscientiousness of the two countries. Asked about alleged pressure from the United States to ensure peace, he said: "That is not true."

In the same analysis of the situation in El Salvador and its effect on the Central American Common Market, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that the most difficult problem to be resolved between Honduras and El Salvador is the border issue. "If the matter of the disputed parts of the border has not been resolved in 5 years, the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador will submit the problem to the international court at The Hague by common agreement," Chavez Mena said.

On economic issues, Majano told PRENSA LIBRE that "the drain on Salvadoran foreign exchange has been controlled through the nationalized banking system." He added that "it must be taken into account that the country's main agricultural products are exported by the government; this also prevents loss of capital."

Referring to the Central American political situation, Napoleon Duarte said that "Belize is a Central American problem. For it to be resolved, there should be dialogue between isthmian authorities."

Duarte declined to explain El Salvador's official position with regard to Guatemala's claim to Belize, but said that "El Salvador would support any measure designed to bring about an open and sincere dialogue with he participation of the governments of the area."

MORALES EHRLICH SPEAKS IN SONSONATE DEPARTMENT

PA272331 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1312 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich greeted the residents of Sonsonate Department in the name of the governing junta during a ceremony at the Republic of Haiti School Saturday.

In his address, Morales Ehrlich outlined how the extreme elements are using violence everywhere out of desperation. He reiterated that in 1982 a national constituent assembly will be freely elected, and in 1983, the people will decide who their rulers will be in popular elections.

Dr Morales Ehrlich also referred to the reopening of the national university and stressed the importance of the upcoming signing of the peace treaty with Honduras.

The junta member noted the harmful decapitalization affecting El Salvador by the flight of capital promoted by one of the extreme elements. He exhorted the people to practice austerity and to only consume what the country produces.

Finally, he mentioned the appeal by the government junta to elements grouped in subversive organizations to join the peaceful revolutionary process and the government's efforts to prevent abuse of authority and other irregularities.

LEFTIST LEADER WARNS AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION

PA280012 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1622 GMT 27 Oct 80

["Last part" of report by station correspondent on a conversation with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], strongly criticized the Venezuelan Government for its attitude regarding the situation in El Salvador.

He said that at no time is the future of Christian Democracy at stake in his country because most PDC leaders and cadres have gone over to the forces struggling for liberation, after coming to the conclusion that the process promoted by the current regime is not viable. Further on, Cayetano Carpio expressed his amazement at the Venezuelan Government's support of the Salvadoran regime:

[Begin recording] We cannot understand the support which the Venezuelan Government is giving to those criminals because that government should be trying to enhance the principles of Christian democracy and not joining the bandwagon that is disparaging this cause by supporting a minority group of politicians who are unworthy of [word indistinct]. The Venezuelan Government must reflect on this. It must see that for the good of the Christian democratic cause it must support the popular PDC sectors of El Salvador which are gladly shedding their blood alongside the people.

At present, the Venezuelan Government is acting in line with the plans of imperialism and we are concerned with the fact that it is a pawn for imperialism to use at the OAS. In this sense, the Venezuelan Government is causing a lot of harm within the concert of the Andean Pact countries. The Andean Pact has become increasingly rightwing and the governments of the nations of the Andean Pact have become more rightwing in the past few months. The Bolivian Government, the new Bolivian military government has played the trump card. Its future lies on the triumph of [word indistinct] and that is why it decided to stage the coup. The Andean Pact no longer has the correlation of forces this year as last year. There is no longer the same willingness to support the peoples struggling for their liberation. The current Venezuelan Government is playing a nefarious role within the concert of Andean Pact countries. However, the partisan positions of diverse governments are one thing, the feelings of the peoples are another. The Andean Pact peoples clamourously support the Salvadoran people and the governments of the Andean Pact see in them the voice of their peoples.

That is why imperialism is quite sure of having a favorable backing within the OAS to intervene in El Salvador. Precisely because of this, it is seriously thinking of [words indistinct] of a direct intervention. Throughout the media we have charged that U.S. ships with 2,000 marines have been cruising near El Salvador in order to intervene. We are sure that, in its anguish to get votes in the elections and to compete with candidate Reagan, Carter's government would be ready to directly intervene in El Salvador, a move that would place the U.S. Armed Forces in a quagmire similar to that of Vietnam. Therefore, we think that Carter's government is undertaking all of these overt and covert maneuvers to carry out direct intervention by U.S. soldiers in Salvadoran territory with the purpose of crushing the Salvadoran people. But we also see clearly that that maniac Reagan, imitating Hitler, is also trying to win votes by saying that in order to responsibly protect the honor of the United States he is ready to intervene in any country, including El Salvador.

We know that these outrageous statements are obedient to the most sinister interests of the most reactionary sectors of the United States. For the U.S. people it would portend an era of suffering, of national disgrace which would doubtlessly end up, if the rash purposes of the warmongers are carried out, in a war that would mean the destruction of the United States. [end recording]

GUERRILLA COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 21 GUARDSMEN KILLED

PA271858 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reported in a communique a few hours ago that battles against the Salvadoran National Guard are taking place daily in Chalatenango, San Vicente and Morazan Departments. The communique indicates that 1,000 7.62-mm cartridges and other arms of various caliber were seized in the town of (Apa), in San Vicente Department. Twenty-one Salvadoran guardsmen were killed during this guerrilla operation.

GUARDSMEN RAID HOME OF EL INDEPENDIENTE PUBLISHER

PA271415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Twenty-five Salvadoran soldiers raided the home of newsman Jorge Pinto, the director of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, located at Km 17 on the main northern highway. When Jorge Pinto protested, the soldiers threatened to kill him.

The daily EL INDEPENDIENTE was dynamited and destroyed a few months ago. Besides being threatened by the Salvadoran guard, Jorge Pinto has also received death threats from paramilitary groups.

RED CROSS ASKED TO HELP 3,500 REFUGEES IN BERLIN

PA272334 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1555 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The members of the Salvadoran Red Cross and its affiliate in Usulutan are hereby exhorted to proceed to the city of Berlin to attend to some 3,500 refugees coming from the cantons of San Francisco, San Isidro and San Felipe. Information received from the city of Berlin reveal that these refugees include children and elderly people in very poor health who require urgent medical attention.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CUBA, HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR TREATY

PA272300 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80 PA

[Excerpts] There is not a single Latin American country that has not experienced Cuban interference, because ideological currents are sent via Cuba to the other Latin American nations to help the clandestine organizations. This statement was made by Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, under secretary of public relations of the presidency of the republic, while commenting on an article in EL DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS which referred to U.S. Army Chief of Staff Edward Meyer's statement at the Inter-American Defense Board that he would not allow foreign interference in this hemisphere.

Major Archila recalled that Venezuela recently denounced Cuban aggression and broke its diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's government through the OAS. This is proof, he said, that Cuba wants to interfere in the development of other countries by helping clandestine organizations.

The under secretary said Cuba may live however it wants, but that it should also allow Guatemalans to live however they choose. Archila said Guatemala doesn't care how the Cuban people want to live, but, he added, we Guatemalans want to be able to live however we choose and do whatever we please without interference from Cuba or the Soviet Union, with whom we have no reason to interfere.

Asked about the investigation into the whereabouts of journalist Irma Plaquer, who was kidnapped more than 10 days ago, Major Archila said that obviously there have been no results. If there were any, he said, the police would already have reported them since they are in charge of the investigation.

Archila Marroquin said that it was satisfying to learn that Honduras and El Salvador have finally reached a definite peace agreement. We look upon this with pleasure because we Central Americans make up a great nation united by historical, geographical and political ties and linked together by the Central American Common Market, which has suffered because of the conflict between the two Central American nations.

BRIEFS

CARDAMOM PRODUCTION THREATENED--The Agriculture Ministry authorities are working hard to control and eradicate the mosaic disease which is affecting the cardamom plantations, particularly in Alta Verapaz Department. Emergency measures have been adopted to protect cardamom production. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY EXPLAINS TREATY WITH EL SALVADOR

PA271655 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1539 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras and El Salvador are going to leave 33.5 percent of their border undefined, open embassies, and enforce their local laws on nationals of the two countries. On the other hand, they are not going to join the Central American Common Market right away and are not going to make claims of any type against each other.

This was explained here this morning by Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra over radio and television in an attempt to give the people a short briefing on what is going to be regulated by the general peace treaty with El Salvador that is going to be signed in Lima on 30 October.

The treaty is based on the seven resolutions of the 13th consultative meeting of OAS foreign ministers that brought an end to the 1969 border war between the two countries. These resolutions are: peace and treaties, free transit, diplomatic and consular relations, claims and differences, human and family rights, the Central American Common Market and border matters.

The most controversial point during the 11 years of negotiations has always been the border, and therefore the Honduran foreign minister explained this issue last. He stressed how important it is for Honduras as a nation to define its territory and called on the people to support a permanent border. He said special care was taken during the negotiations to safeguard Honduras' territorial rights.

He said the treaty clearly and explicitly outlines those sections of the border with El Salvador that the two nations traditionally have accepted. "The procedure is outlined in detail and leaves no room for doubt about the geographical points demarcating our common border," the Honduran foreign minister said.

The delimitation of these traditional areas is mostly determined by the course of the River Sumpul, Lempa, Torola, Unire (also called Guajiniquil and Pescado) and Goasocoran, or, in other words, by arcifinious or natural boundaries placed there by nature and covering 225 km of the 343-km Honduran-Salvadoran border. In this sense, 66.5 percent of the common border will be demarcated in perpetuity, marking the beginning of the end of a century of border conflicts between El Salvador and Honduras.

The foreign minister said the demarcation of these 225 km in perpetuity "means a significant advance in the settlement of all differences estranging Honduras and El Salvador."

He explained that Article 18 of the peace treaty reiterates the existence of the joint Salvadoran-Honduran border commission created and installed in May 1980.

The commission has four functions: demarcation of sections of the traditional line defined by the general peace treaty; delimitation of the borderline in the areas disputed by the parties; demarcation of lines in case of agreement between the parties and determination of the juridical status of islands [situation insular] and maritime areas.

The commission will have 5 years beginning on the date the treaty goes into effect and rules are included to step up its work and avert impediments and delays in attaining its objectives.

Once the commission starts working, it cannot be suspended for any reason. This commission will reach an agreement on the undefined border areas that will become part of the general peace treaty or will establish the specific points on which the two sides could not reach an agreement. These disagreements will be submitted to the International Court of Justice, as established in Chapter 5 of the treaty.

Article 31 says that if the 5-year deadline expires and a total agreement has not been reached on the borders, then the two sides will have to sign a statement within the following 6 months committing themselves to appear before the International Court of Justice.

If there is no agreement, each country may file a unilateral suit before the International Court of Justice, and according to Article 39, if an agreement is reached before the 5-year deadline, the two parties may go to the International Court of Justice at that time.

El Salvador had expressed reservations about the power of the International Court of Justice to hear such cases. It had also denounced the Bogota Pact or the pact for peaceful solution of conflicts between states.

Article 35 of the general peace treaty establishes that the two parties will be under the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, leaving the reservations of the two sides without effect.

However, if there are any separate or joint reservations, the two countries will go to the UN secretary general so that he, in his capacity as liaison with the International Court of Justice, will apply procedures for solution of the conflict at the court.

The Honduran foreign minister said that in ratifying the treaty the two countries will guarantee the border demarcation in perpetuity, with good will and without any advantages for either side. He said peace will be firm and solid and that El Salvador is committing itself to obligations it cannot violate.

Regarding the Central American Common Market, the two countries established their intention to contribute to its reorganization so that the future general treaty will establish an economic and social community with more just and equitable bases.

Meanwhile, bilateral relations will be regulated by a treaty to be drawn up by a joint commission of the two governments 3 months after the general peace treaty becomes effective.

Both nations renounce their claims and differences, as well as any indemnity or redress or harm done in July 1969 or harm done before or after that date as a result of incidents related to events occurring on that date.

On human rights and family affairs, both nations shall act according to international treaties on human rights and nationals. [as received] The two nations shall be subject to immigration laws applied to other Central Americans as set forth in the human rights convention or the San Jose Pact.

Free transit shall be normalized on the date the peace treaty goes into effect in keeping with the internal laws of each nation, setting forth rules on persons, property and vehicles and establishing legal routes for circulation.

Once the treaty is in effect, mission chiefs will be accredited when the embassies open within 30 days.

Consular offices shall be opened in keeping with customary international law and pacts and both parties promise to guarantee the safety of persons, property and diplomatic offices.

The two nations renounce the use of force, threats and any act of aggression, and promise to settle any future dispute pursuant to international law and to get the media to raise awareness concerning the respect and dignity of the states.

A distinction is made on bilateral and multilateral treaties. The former are determined by the parties and can be replaced by other treaties in the future, and the parties commit themselves to abide by multilateral treaties except those that have been denounced and those provisions about which the parties have reservations or on which the parties make unilateral statements.

Such is the case of Honduran decree No 97, which separated the nation from the Central American Common Market, but it is stipulated that this provision does not affect each party's subjection to the obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

STATION ASKS FOR UNITY AGAINST COMMUNIST THREAT

PA280431 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Hondurans value peace highly. They want to work honestly for their own good, and for the welfare of the community and to attain mutual respect as a source of justice. Hondurans believe in democracy and practice it as a true doctrine of human rights. They cannot be indifferent to the drama evolving in our neighboring countries through armed violence by alleged revolutionaries of a highly dubious nature. The least we can think is that by catering to foreign interests they are greatly undermining national sovereignty.

We here are all well aware of the external signs of the tragedy our Central American neighbors are suffering: bloodshed and killings everywhere, living in danger and unrest, lack of freedom, economic chaos, and pandemonium in ethical values. We know that the people in general are the scapegoats, that the people suffer, and that it is the people who are affected by the bloodshed. What we do not know for sure is who benefits from all the blood and killings and domestic unrest in those nations.

Press dispatches do not mention Honduras as a party affected by the Soviet and Cuban interventionsit plot. However, they mentioned Costa Rica--which until recently was peaceful and trusting--as the headquarters of a very disciplined communist force, trained abroad and directed from Havana. Can we then believe that Honduras is safe from such a plot, and that we will be the exception in this greatly convulsed era in Central America and the Caribbean? May God grant this.

However, we must also do our share. A people and a democracy are unbeatable when there is unity, a sense of civic responsibility and a spirit of solidarity to face danger. A nation that is weak and bows to the common enemy is condemned to regrettable surprises. If we Hondurans love peace and freedom and truly want to struggle to overcome underdevelopment we must go beyond words and adopt a realistic attitude based mainly on helping ourselves so that we may attain understanding, solidarity, and help from other countries. The best way to help ourselves in these moments of great uncertainty is that truly democratic sectors which are the majority in our country settle their domestic bickering. There must be a conciliatory and friendly dialogue among leaders of freedom, democracy, and peace. If not, violence will prevail and we will be doomed to slavery.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY PADGETT RESIGNS

PA252342 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1355 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Presidential Press Secretary Herman Allen Padgett yesterday irrevocably resigned from his post. Padgett presented his resignation to the president of the republic, General Paz Garcia. Padgett had held the press secretary post since the former military government junta gained power. Padgett resigned yesterday afternoon in a surprise move.

Since his resignation is irrevocable, the president will have to appoint a new press secretary as that post is absolutely necessary now, under the government structure elaborated by the president himself.

Sources close to the government yesterday told Radio America that Padgett resigned as a result of disagreements with Finance and Public Credit Secretary Valentin Mendoza. Mendoza has been accused lately of openly disregarding the other members of the cabinet.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ: U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CANNOT CHANGE REVOLUTION

PA272003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, stressed in Managua that no change in U.S. foreign policy can change the strategic course of the Sandinist revolution.

Ramirez and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto returned on Saturday from the United States, where they were invited by the Latin American Studies Association. The Sandinist leaders also talked with several U.S. senators and politicians.

CORDOVA RIVAS SAYS PCD MUST HELP SOLVE PROBLEMS

PA271450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0010 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, said today during the convention of the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) of which he is a member that it is time for the occupation of land in Nicaragua to stop.

As a member of the national executive council of the PCD, Cordova Rivas gave the closing speech at the PCD convention, which was held in the Aladdin Theater in Managua.

Cordova Rivas said the PCD must remain within the revolutionary process, accept the revolutionary position and help," from a pragmatic viewpoint," to resolve the internal problems and "certain" international problems being faced by the Sandinist government.

"This does not mean that we are going to be unconditional supporters and that we are going to surrender our political identity. It does not mean that we are going to accept the revolution 100 percent," Cordova Rivas added.

The junta member said that the conservatives will obviously have disagreements and differing viewpoints with respect to the process of change underway in Nicaragua. However, he said: "That is what democracy is for, to permit disagreement."

"If in 45 years of dictatorship we were not afraid of the genocidal National Guard, we certainly are not going to be afraid of the new Nicaragua now," Cordova Rivas said.

"For example," the junta member continued, "I am not in favor of the continued occupation of property by means of unclear procedures that violates revolutionary laws." Subsequently, he said that the occupation of property does not help to generate confidence in the mixed economy and that those who encourage "the takeovers" are not doing the revolution a favor but instead are endangering the Sandinist process.

Cordova Rivas also reiterated that he "is and will continue to be a Conservative."

The Conservative convention met in this capital to ratify the party's bylaws and at the same time to make certain amendments to them.

The Conservatives elected Donal Lacayo Nunez and Felix Pedro Espinoza as the party's new delegates to the State Council, the organization which legislates jointly with the government junta. The new Conservative representatives will begin their terms of office during the new State Council legislative period that will open on 4 May 1981.

Meanwhile, party members at the convention confirmed Enrique Sotelo Borge in his post as PCD representative in the State Council for the legislative period ending in December.

The Conservatives also discussed a draft party statement that will be issued tomorrow after all the amendments approved during the convention have been incorporated into the document.

TWO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES KILLED IN JINOTEGA CLASH

PA272011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 27 Oct (AFP)--Two counterrevolutionaries, possibly former Somozist guardsmen, were killed in a clash on Sunday morning with Sandinist forces in the region of Jinotega near the Honduras border, the Interior Ministry reported here today.

The clash occurred when a band of 17 persons opposed to the Nicaraguan Government clashed with members of the Ezequiel Brigade commanded by the deputy defense minister, Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Cero".

Pastora is in the northern zone fighting the counterrevolutionary Somozist groups which have created problems, particularly in the Departments of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia, according to a Sandinist government spokesman.

The official report indicates that 15 counterrevolutionaries escaped after a 1-hour battle, leaving behind four M-16 rifles, nine-38-caliber pistols and other war materiel.

FORMER GUARD SAYS SOMOZISTS BEING TRAINED IN HONDURAS

PA270441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Thousands of former Somozist soldiers are being trained in Honduras with the complicity of Honduran authorities to attack the Sandinist revolution. This was charged in Managua by former National Guardsman Ricardo (Domingo) Hernandez who was captured when he entered Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

The former guard said he entered Honduras on 11 July and he was sent to the (Disguari) camp where there are approximately 600 Somozists. He noted that several Honduran Army officers visited the training camp. Among the visiting Honduran officers were a Lieutenant Martinez and another high-ranking military man called Napoleon Garcia.

The arrested guard also confirmed that members of the public security forces of Honduras regularly inspect the situation of the Somozists. Hernandez said he saw Honduran troops heading for El Salvador where they participate in the repression against the patriots of that neighbor country.

STATE COUNCIL REJECTS IAPA'S 'INTERFERING ATTITUDE'

PA272222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Nicaraguan State Council, the highest legislative body of the country, today publicly condemned "the interventionist and interfering attitude" of the IAPA.

The pronouncement by the Nicaraguan congress declared the accusations by the IAPA to be unfounded and urged that body "to speak objectively when it speaks about Nicaragua and not to speak on the basis of biased opinions by spokesmen of a person or a medium."

The IAPA, which held its annual meeting 2 weeks ago in California, the United States, received several charges regarding freedom of press in Nicaragua from Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, director of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua.

The Nicaraguan State Council concludes by pointing out that IAPA's questioning of revolution's communications policy "is open interference which is based solely on newsman Chamorro's appraisal."

UPN CHIEF DISCUSSES LA PRENSA, FREEDOM OF PRESS

PA242202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Direct Line" program with Danilo Aguirre Solis, president of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists and assistant director of the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, Companero Danilo Aguirre. This is Preston Monterrey Vasquez of the 14 September neighborhood in Managua. I would like to greet you and ask you the following two questions which I believe will be for the people's enlightenment: If there are LA PRENSA newsmen who are members of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN] how can they spread so much venom in their writings against the people and the revolution? My second question is: Has the UPN considered suing these gentlemen for their false, destabilizing and biased news?

[Answer] I will be glad to answer you, Preston. First, I would like to place the UPN within the context of the revolutionary outlook in Nicaragua prior to the insurrection and after the victory. The UPN was formed in March 1978 and included most Nicaraguan newsmen. However, some newsmen were not members. Some were directly working for Somozism, others did not want to run any risks and this was an organization openly against the Somozist regime and still others because they understood that the UPN, in addition to having been formed to fight against Somoza, was aimed at promoting a new information structure in the country after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. At the present time, most Nicaraguan newsmen are still UPN members and are working for the revolutionary process. Logically, there are some newsmen, and to tell the truth there are not many and they fall under the exceptions which were just mentioned, who are working for LA PRENSA.

I would like to explain to you, Preston, that what is most notable in LA PRENSA is not the work of the newsmen, although some of them do write, but rather the basic expressions of its owners. From now on I will refer to LA PRENSA INCORPORATED so that it will not be confused with LA PRENSA which left us 50 years of history and which left us a glorious stage of struggle against Somoza. LA PRENSA INCORPORATED of today is a business firm which expresses the views of its owners and their opinions on vested private interests and their own freedom of the press. I do not doubt that there are persons in LA PRENSA who are not owners and who oppose the revolutionary process out of opportunism or because they are not aware of the class group to which they belong.

Regarding your second question, the UPN cannot initiate a suit. Moreover, after the first few days of the victory, the UPN was able to establish, through the law on the means of communications, that newsmen would not be subject to any special courts. This means that by being newsmen and exercising their profession as newsmen they cannot be taken to courts which specially try newsmen. However, there are certain laws under which any person or the state can file suit if a certain news report has fallen under the category of a common crime.

I want to add something to this. What the UPN can and will do is to regulate certain concepts regarding freedom of the press. Many, and in saying many I mean some people from a specific sector, have forgotten that Paragraph D of Article 1 of the general law on the means of communications establishes freedom of the press as one of the basic principles of a true democracy. The State Council should guarantee that there will be no possibilities for this freedom to become directly or indirectly subject to the economic power of any social group and thus guarantee its full independence. This article has no regulations but there must be some because we cannot permit the press to be subjected to the economic power of its owners nor can we permit the newsmen who work in certain organs or who have their own programs, and this happens in certain radio stations, always to be subject to any economic pressures, which adversely affect the quality of their work as newsmen. The UPN must work and is working on this so that freedom of the press will be in effect within the revolutionary concept and not within the concept of the owners of these organs.

[Question] This is Francisco Martinez from Matagalpa. Don't you think, Companero Aguirre, that there is a certain manipulation of the local and foreign reaction in the episcopal statement?

[Answer] Your question is a little outside my jurisdiction although it may call for my answer because of an article written on it. Frankly, the bishop's document--and I will be brief on this becaause it is not a topic for this "Direct Line"--left me perplexed just as it left almost all Nicaraguans. An audacious pronouncement by the Sandinist Front--and I say audacious because to state a position on the religious problem in a country under a revolution is honestly a very audacious step, maybe even one of self-criticism when it noted that the personal actions of any Sandinist which may have caused a wary feeling in the religious sector did not respond to the Sandinist Front stand--such a pronouncement is confronted by a document which rules out a possibility of a militant dialogue so that revolutionaries, Christians and non-Christians, can work on a project which has been underway in a beautiful way in Nicaragua for some time.

We all know that the churches were in the trenches of the revolution and that the churches are filled with young people of great devotion who believe that their pastors are supporting them in the revolution. What would happen if, all of a sudden, they were to realize that these pastors are not with the revolution? I believe that the young people would again vote for the revolution and the church would be without this exceptional contribution. Youth is an exceptional contribution because in hopeless societies the young people become involved in drugs and all kinds of vices and they turn their back on the churches. And here, when the church and the revolution can march together just as they did during the insurrection, a disconcerting attitude arises and this attitude is detrimental to the prophetic missi n of the church.

I do not believe that it is a manipulation by anybody. I think that in order to issue this document, the scale was weighted toward the sector that is definitely against the revolution. This sector is undoubtedly in line with Latin American projects. A lot has been written about the Latin American Episcopal Council [CELAM] and its main leader and the project that the CELAM has for Latin American countries and it is possible that this sector had more influence when the document was issued. However, I cannot describe this as manipulation.

[Question] I am Olga Tellez of the Christian Perez neighborhood. I want to ask Danilo Aguirre why he doesn't like what LA PRENSA says, which is the truth. LA PRENSA says that there is no freedom of the press here. You can see what happened to newsman Guillermo Treminio. Have you or your companeros done anything for him? It seems that you are more afraid of the present government than you were of Somoza's government.

[Answer] I regret that you have that opinion. We do respect it, though. If you believe that LA PRENSA tells the truth, I respect your opinion, of course. However, the Nicaraguan people know their truths and your opinion will have to be compared to that of the Nicaraguan people. Regarding Companero Treminio, I must tell you that the UPN made efforts so that he would not adopt attitudes which were not journalistic. They were stands that fell under the law as crimes in our country. As have said before, we are not judges. We have a common justice for all Nicaraguans whether they are newsmen, lawyers, doctors and so forth.

When he realized that Treminio was saying dangerous things, such as announcing that Commander Cero had resigned and that the U.S. ambassador had resigned, we saw the dangerous trend that he was taking. This type of news reporting was contributing to destabilizing the country and causing problems of national security. We spent many hours talking with Treminio. He even told us that it was not his fault that he only received the reports. We showed him that he had no experience as a journalist. We told him that he had very little experience. He had been a broadcaster and under the previous system he was able to get a space, hire young newsmen from the school of journalism and become a director and a journalist because of conditions under the previous regime. We were not going to try to change the conditions of the past. We were only trying to moderate them. We were trying to improve the conditions of newsmen so that they could become better journalists. We spent many hours with him. However, later he reported very serious stories such as the clandestine station of the Somozist guardsmen in Honduras. This led the state to bring him to the common courts. We have nothing to do with the common courts. However, for your enlightment, companera, we have been making some efforts so that Treminio can get certain privileges in jail.

[Question] I am Alfonso Perez of the Central America neighborhood. Is it true that you, the current UPN president, and other UPN members were receiving money from those who were guilty of the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro?

[Answer] For some time now, several false and slanderous statements have been printed in flyers and photocopies of checks have also been circulating. Unfortunately, we know where they came from, because there was a public confession about this. I cannot speak for all the newsmen in Nicaragua, but I can speak for those that I know. For example, a check from the Housing Bank issued to Danilo Aguirre has been circulating. Companero, I want you to know that I live in a small house in the Central America neighborhood. I have lived there for 15 years. This house was heavily damaged by the earthquake. The Housing Bank had to pay me my insurance coverage to rebuild my house. I took out a 40,000-cordoba-loan to rebuild my home. This was under the previous administration. It was a loan with full interest. The money was given to me gradually and this practice hurt me. It is money that I am paying for. It is money that I received to rebuild my house and it had nothing to do with my work as editor on LA PRENSA.

I ask you: Do you think it is consistent that if those newsmen you are talking about had sold out to Somoza, he would have persecuted them and even put them in jail? Do you believe that the risks they were running were a farce? If you believe this, then you would say that the work of LA PRENSA was a big farce. Then the work of all the LA PRENSA newsmen who gathered information about the filthy actions of the regime was a lie. I know the companeros who worked at LA PRENSA and I know that each one made efforts to find news which involved the defects of the Somozist regime. If these newsmen had sold out to Somoza, then so had LA PRENSA and Pedro Chamorro. Then the destruction of LA PRENSA was a lie. Then the regime's hatred of LA PRENSA was a lie.

Companero, we know that in this struggle, there will be recourse to all means, including the dirtiest ones to try to discredit the companeros who support the revolutionary process.

[Question] This is Ascanio Martinez of the (?Linda Vista) neighborhood in Managua. Officials of the government and the Sandinist Front criticize LA PRENSA a lot. LA PRENSA cannot report news that falls under Decrees 511 and 512 issued by the junta. Why is this? I support the newspaper LA PRENSA. Thank you.

[Answer] This is within the framework of what I have been explaining in my answers. This was described by LA PRENSA as a news embargo. I believe that Nicaraguan newsmen had no need for those decrees to responsibly carry out their profession. I believe that being a journalist does not mean having the freedom to say what one pleases or permitting the damaging of the country's interests and security through the exercise of journalism. These decrees are made precisely to caution those who abuse information to destabilize the government.

In comparing this with the past, this may seem as an excessive action by the government and a restriction on newsmen. However, companero, this is not so. When journalism fought against Somoza we were interested in using all the negative aspects we could gather from each report to destabilize Somoza and his system and conspire against him. We were interested in getting rid of Somoza and Somozism. Now that we are exercising journalism in revolutionary Nicaragua, newsmen, at least those who support the revolution and even those among the reaction who claim to support the revolution, have no need to look for negative aspects. They do not use certain shortages or price increases to destabilize the revolution and to conspire against it.

In excercising our journalism with great responsibility, we newsmen know when we hurt the revolution by using certain news indiscriminately without evaluating it within the national outlook, without offering an alternative, without giving hope to Nicaraguans and without keeping Nicaraguans informed correctly. Therefore, the protest comes from those who feel limited in their ability to destabilize and conspire and not in their ability as newsmen. Newsmen know, with or without these decrees, how to do damage with the handling of certain reports. We do not complain because we know how to handle them responsibly.

LA PRENSA URGES REVOLUTION TO PURSUE HUMANISTIC IDEALS

PA272148 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Teofilo Jimenez Viales article: "Toward a Nicaraguan-Style Revolution"]

[Text] Prominent leaders of the former capitalist classes (not Somozist) are now entrenched as professionals, high- and medium-level technocrats in financial, industrial and state-controlled production circles and are working closely with the revolutionary process which, although not yet openly established, leans toward socialism.

This team of professionals, executives and ideologically broadminded technicians, many with children who are militant leaders of the revolutionary government, are clearly demonstrating, by their participation, that all revolutions (French, Soviet and so forth) begin with and are supported by highly qualified minorities. These minorities contribute the technical knowledge that is necessary to reinforce the new regime, which tolerates this collaboration because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the seizure of power.

It must be clearly understood that revolutions are fomented by taking up arms in combat, throwing bombs and carrying out risky prerevolutionary missions as well as by relentlessly using the pen to orientate and to make an impression upon the dormant minds of the people. This revolution certainly received the unanimous support of the people and 50,000 of them generously shed their blood to successfully liberate an oppressed nation on 19 July 1979.

This initial support, which was decisive, must be maintained, always guarding against possible changes in course. Generally speaking, a revolution that cannot claim humanistic ideals for the future, suffers from possible spiritual isolation, and only fosters one-sided criteria and virtual stagnation that is not in line with the process of dynamic, dialectic changes preached by Marx. The result is the iron-fisted centralization of power, which cuts off the promising and vigorous development of that revolution.

When one speaks of planning a Nicaraguan-style revolution, naturally one does not dismiss the opportune adaptations which could be taken from other revolutions (the Soviet, Mexican and Cuban in Latin America) which fit in with our idiosyncrasies and are alien to unoriginal, exaggerated influences or imitating extremes. [sentence as published]

This revolution is irreversible. But it also can be projected toward the future, toward deeply autonomous paths, rejecting schemes that are foreign or vacilating or that lean toward one foreign group or another. To remain at equal distances from these spheres of influence. [sentence as published]

Commenting on this issue, columnist Enrique Benavides recently wrote this about the Nicaraguan revolution.

"The Nicaraguan revolution has, among other historical characteristics, the peculiar characteristic of producing changes in an atmosphere of liberty. The message of liberty in the Nicaraguan struggle emerges from the very entrails of despotic Somozism, its essential negations. It is justice itself, the participation of the people in the benefits of development. One of its postulates is liberty as the true prerrogative of man. It is one of the most genuine messages of the Nicaraguan revolution."

As another sympathizer of our revolution pointed out: "Neither Washington, Moscow nor Havana have anything to do in Central America."

NONALIGNED TO SEEK SETTLEMENT OF IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

FL281134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement's coordinating bureau has appointed a committee composed of the foreign ministers of seven member countries to obtain a peaceful settlement between Iran and Iraq which for 37 days have been involved in a devastating war that has caused thousands of victims and incalculable material damage.

The decision was made after hearing a report of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca on the result of the peace effort he undertook which took him to Baghdad and Tehran where he met twice with Presidents Saddam Husayn and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Malmierca reported that his effort responded to the desire to seek a peaceful, political and honorable solution to a conflict that is causing incalculable damage to the ones involved, opens possibilities for foreign intervention and harms the developing countries, besides threatening world peace.

The Cuban Foreign Minister also reported on the positions of Iran and Iraq. The former country says that the Iraqi troops must withdraw from Iranian territory before beginning any negotiations leading to a solution to the problem. The Government of Iraq reaffirmed its willingness to agree to a cease-fire and immediately begin bilateral negotiations or talks with the participation of a third party agreed upon by the two countries in the conflict. By means of these talks proposed by the Iraqi Government, all pending problems could be resolved on a permanent basis, always recognizing Iraq's sovereignty over its land and territorial waters.

Isidoro Malmierca added that the results of his efforts show that it is useful to continue them and, to this end, he concurred with the creation of the good will committee elected by the nonaligned countries. The committee is composed of the foreign ministers of Algeria, India, Pakistan, Zambia, Yugoslavia, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Cuba. The creation and composition of this committee were consulted with and accepted by the representatives of Iraq and Iran to the United Nations.

In his report to the Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau at the United Nations, Isidoro Malmierca emphasized that the imperialists are trying to take advantage of the conflict to reinforce their military presence in the area and this implies the risk of their intervention. The Cuban foreign minister called for a declaration of the nonaligned movement that it does not accept foreign intervention in the conflict whose only result would be to return the region to the times of gunboat policy, dependence and colonialism. Before going to the Arabian Gulf, Malmierca also met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

PARDONED U.S. CITIZENS DEPART ON SPECIAL FLIGHT TO MIAMI

PA280207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Thirty U.S. citizens who had been in prison in Cuba and who were recently pardoned by the Cuban Government left for the United States today. Three other U.S. citizens released from jail by Cuban authorities did not wish to return to their country. The group who received pardons includes individuals who are drug traffickers, who staged armed robberies or who entered the national territory illegally.

Further Details

PA271948 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1924 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Havana, 27 Oct (EFE)--The 30 U.S. prisoners released by the Cuban Government departed today from the Havana Jose Marti Airport on an Air Florida flight en route to Miami. The plane arrived in Havana at 1215 local time with 10 police officers and a doctor to attend to the former prisoners in the event any of them needed assistance. The airplane left for Miami 1 hour later at 1315 local time.

Cuban Foreign Ministry personnel and Wayne Smith, chief of the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, were present at the airport.

The prisoners were presented to U.S. newsmen in the "Eastern Combine" Prison from where they left directly for the airport.

They boarded the aircraft without any problems, although one of the prisoners delayed getting aboard to make an obscene gesture to the Cubans who were watching and another one publicly tore up several Cuban bills.

NINTH INTERSPUTNIK COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL271901 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Ninth Intersputnik Council meeting opened this morning at the Havana Libre Hotel in this capital. Chairing the opening session were Guillermo Garcia, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet; and Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department.

USSR Minister of Communications Vasily A. Shamshin [as heard], who was chairman of the Intersputnik Council until today, welcomed the participants and turned over the chairmanship of the council to Cuba's First Vice Minister of Communications Rene Hernandez Cartaya. Subsequently, Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications and member of the PCC Central Committee, made a speech to officially open this ninth meeting.

Participating in this meeting are its 12 member countries, three as observers and four inte international communications organizations. The Intersputnik system uses earth satellites and offers international communications channels to all interested nations for transmitting television signals, radio broadcasts, telegraph and telephone communications.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SIGNING OF BENIN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL272307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In this capital, the Foreign Ministries of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Benin have signed a cooperation agreement. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban foreign minister, and Simon Ifede Ogouma, member of Benin's People's Revolution Party and foreign minister, signed the document. First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and Vice Foreign Ministers Pelegrin Torras and Jose Fernandez de Cossio attended the signing ceremony at the Foreign Ministry. Others present were (Ignace Absoboko), member of Benin's People's Revolution Party Politburo and president of that country's Revolutionary National Assembly, and Pierre Edon, Benin's charge d'affaires in Cuba.

MONTANE RETURNS FROM BERLIN 'SCIENTIFIC' CONFERENCE

FL271720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has returned home after attending an important scientific conference in Berlin on the common struggle of the labor and national liberation movements against imperialism and for social progress. Returning with Montane were the other members of the Cuban delegation which had ensured the voice of our party and of the revolution was heard at the important conference.

MEXICO, CARICOM HOLD MEETING IN BARBADOS

FL241700 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Consideration of a full and detailed program which reflects the mutual ideas of Mexico and the Caribbean Community as to the possibilities of cooperation is to begin shortly.

This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Kurleigh King, secretary-general of the Caribbean Community, at the inaugural meeting of the Mexico-CARICOM joint committee at the government conference centre, Wildey, St Michael.

"There are major matters in it which we are certain to engage your interest, for example, the field of energy. We share your conviction that the oil resource, as with other natural resources, must be approached from the perspective that it provides us primarily with an instrument for the development of our societies," he added.

The secretary-general said that it was seen in the inaugural meeting as another important step in that program of economic cooperation among developing countries to which CARICOM member states and Mexico are both committed."

"We in CARICOM approach this first meeting in the conviction that our joint deliberations should permit the identification of specific projects which will advance our mutual objectives," he said.

Dr King said that it was well known that the system of colonialism from which most of the CARICOM member states had so recently freed themselves had as one major result the fragmentation of the region.

"In our view of your well known commitments, we are certain that you will share our concern that projects into which we enter should help us to bring the old structures of fragmentation to an end and enable the region to work together for the achievement of regional goals," he added.

Dr King reiterated Barbados' Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John's statement that there were certain important differences between Mexico and CARICOM, which he said derived from such factors as history and culture.

He said that the recognition of those differences must be the first important step in devising bridges which would enable the two to work together.

"We consider that an important part of our deliberations will be to identify mechanism to enable us to do so, and to maintain the momentum in consultations and implementation, possibly by agreeing to the holding of annual meetings of our joint commission, perhaps in October of each year," Dr King said.

He added: "We feel that despite important differences in size and resource endowment, we can together embark on a program not only of benefit to the Caribbean peoples, but which might provide, we venture to think, significant pointers to patterns of cooperation for all the peoples of the developing world."

Results Reported

PA241545 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The first meeting of the joint Mexican and Caribbean Community nations committee has concluded in Barbados. Its results were: commercial cooperation with regions within the Latin American Integration Association, industrial cooperation for preinvestment studies in the Caribbean and Mexico, cooperation in the field of tourism and exchange of experts, with a program of scholarship grants, and technical cooperation in the field of energy. In addition, Mexico will offer 24 science and technology scholarship grants in tropical agriculture, food technology and marine science.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN INVITES MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT

FL271132 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Antonio Guzman has invited his Mexican counterpart Jose Lopez Portillo to visit this country. The disclosure was made by National Palace sources to Radio Mil reporters. It was said that the president sent the invitation to his Mexican counterpart with his daughter (Antonia) Guzman de Hernandez who is in the Mexican capital. Mrs Guzman de Hernandez was (?instructed) by her father President Guzman to personally invite President Lopez Portillo to come to this country in the not too distant future.

The sources that gave the information to Radio Mil explained that President Guzman has special interest in the visit of Lopez Portillo to the Dominican Republic.

PRESIDENT HAS CHECKUP FOR MUSCULAR PAINS

FL242237 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman this morning had a medical checkup as a result of muscular pains which he described as of little importance. The examination was made by Dr Jose A. Guzman, a close relative of the president. Upon leaving the clinic, President Guzman told newsmen that he felt in good health. He immediately added: I felt some minor muscular pains and I wanted to have the checkup. The president had the checkup at the medical clinic located on Rosa Duarte Street, accompanied only by his military escort.

DELEGATE EXPLAINS ENERGY AGREEMENTS WITH VENEZUELA

FL231334 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The governor of the Central Bank explained last night the scope of the agreements which will be signed today in Caracas (?by) the Dominican official and Venezuelan authorities. Carlos Despradel said that the two energy cooperation agreements will greatly benefit the country in the immediate future.

Despradel leaves today for Venezuela in the company of the technical secretary to the presidency and other officials to sign the energy cooperation agreements with Venezuela. One of these agreements concerns the deposit in the Dominican Central Bank of 30 percent of the cost of petroleum imports from Venezuela. Despradel told Radio Mil reporters at the National Palace last night that the first deposit will be made on 31 October. Deposits will be made every 3 months thereafter. This agreement is for 5 years and the deposits will earn 4 percent interest. It provides for petroleum imports of up to 14,000 barrels a day.

OFFICIAL HAS NO COMMENT ON MISSING UPA LEADER

FL241424 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Las Americas Airport--Secretary of State of Interior and Police Dr Rosa Julia de La Cruz declined to comment yesterday on repeated charges by the Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union [UPA] of repression against UPA leaders and members. Interviewed at Las Americas Airport by Radio Mil, the secretary of state also refused to comment on the disappearance of UPA leader Porfirio Acosta Cuevas. Dr Rosa Julia de la Cruz said that she would issue a statement later on and told reporters to be at her office then.

BRIEFS

NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR--Decree No 2039 signed last night by President Antonio Guzman designates (Juan Santiago Espaillat) as the new civilian governor of Espaillat Province, replacing Humberto Angeles. [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Oct 80 FL]